The editor has been confined to his room for some time by a severe attack of illness. By the following paragraph which we clip from the Union of the 21st, we perceive he is again able to attend to his duties in

the House: We were glad to perceive Mr. W J. Brown, of Indiana, in his seat yesterday, after having been confined for a week to his lodgings.

Health of Cincinnati. The Board of health reported a few cases of cholera in Cincinati on Sunday last-since which time no new cases have been reported. The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday, the latest date received, says-

"We made diligent enquiry yesterday, up to a late hour in the afternoon, but heard of no cases of chol- up; and not only interest, but compound interest is era, old or new, in the city. In 1834 this mysteri- paid. Old Indian claims, and rejected army claims, ous disease appeared in our midst, for about 24 hours, and a host of others. The agents always get one struck down a few victims, and disappeared. The city appears very healthy, but the weather is hot and we should avoid exposure and all imprudence in diet ury is easy of access, and richer than the gold placers and clothing."

The Southern Press.

This is the title of a new daily paper which has recently been issued at Washington City under the editorial supervision of ELWOOD FISHER, late of Indiana, and EDWIN DE LEON of Charleston, S. C. It is to be devoted to Southern interests and Southern institutions, without regard to party. It opposes all compromises, all concession, and, in that, is a coworker with the National Era, the Abolition paper so ably conducted by Dr. Bailey. If quiet and harmony should be restored, these men's occupation would be gone. They will therefore, jointly, contribute to keep the cauldron boiling, and when they shall have ripened the "apple of discord," they hope to pluck and divide it. The one to be the organ of a Northern, and the other a Southern confederacy. Fisher (we won't say Mr., because that would be an insult to his religion) is an able man, a fine writer, stronger for the South, than the South is itself. He will show them rights where they never dreamed they had any; and, besides he is great on statistics. He can prove by statistics,-by figures, that won't lie, that the only happy, enlightened and prosperous country on this continent is where slavery exists. He can prove that Wilberforce was a madman, and that Cowper, when he said

"I would not have a slave to fan me" Was only fit for a lunatic asylum. We have fallen upon strange times, and not the least strange sight is to see a meek and lowly Quaker, in the plain garb, and plain language of William Penn and George Fox, writing of the beauty and holiness of slavery. But this is the age of improvement! The paper has been gotten up at the expense of a few of the south- box. ern hotspurs. They are bound to keep it up. They will be made to bleed freely in the pocket. May "friend Elwood" get his share. That is the best received in Washington city, from Peter H. Burnett, not be because the public voice does not demand it at

of slavery with great rapidity. The daily of the ruin; and for one I am determined to oppose it. Our 25th inst. is out in defence of General Taylor's late of that. We want no independent government here, purchase, and more than intimates that three hundred slaves are essential to the old gentleman's com- the world. I think the friends of the Union ought to fort in his declining years. We made no objections take a more bold and decided stand, and speak in the to this, and should not be brought to task for repeat- determined language of the great hero and statesman ing the language of the Washington clergyman who I am sure, were I member of Congress, I should place called on Gen. Taylor for a subscription, and was myself upon high and inflexible ground; and if the informed, that, unlike Madison and Jefferson, he did Union had to go down, I would go down with it. not intend to go out of office bankrupt, and therefore God forbid that such a misfortune should ever happen. could give nothing. The editor of the Journal must laws, when published, will form a volume of from certainly be scared about the Post Office printing, for 500 to 600 pages. a free soil editor would never abuse a United States' I have had to appoint eleven collectors for the min-Senator, like a pickpocket, for voting for the Wilmot ing counties, including San Francisco; San Francisco, proviso, and admit that three hundred negro slaves were essential to the comfort of a retired President, Almade; San Joaquin, Thomas B. Van Buren; Sacwithout some most cogent and powerful reason for ramento, William C. Baker; El Dorado, William W. such a sudden change of opinion. The Post office Gilt; Sutter, William H. Richardson; Yuba, Riley printing, at Lafayette, we suppose to be worth some Gregg; Sparta, John F. Ankney; and Butler, A. W. fifteen dollars a year. This, perhaps, may be the Adams: O. P. Sutton, of San Francisco, director of fifteen dollars a year. This, perhaps, may be the the State Assayer's Office; and Fred. H. Kohler, of full value of the editor's support of the administration; but in these days of Galphanism we should will only be put into ingots, and their mint value suppose that more might be offered. We will leave stamped upon them, and they will be received in payit to Bansman. Burns is after you!

Death of James H. Henry, Esq.

The Terre Haute Express of the 26th inst. contains to refuse it. the following account of the death of Mr. Henry. He was quite a young man for the station he occupied lish an Assayers's office to insure the State and the in the Legislature; but none stood higher in a moral, people from injury. The quicksilver mine of New

M. Riddle, stating that Mr. Henry died at Phillips. informs me, they will have twenty-six retorts in onburgh, Beaver county, Penn., on the 17th inst., of in- eration, and will extract 8,000 lbs. daily, worth from dle were on their road to a water cure establishment Only think of that! This is only one of several further east, but Mr. H. got too unwell on the road mines, but it is the largest. to travel, and they stopped at the water cure establish- Our country is rapidly improving. You would not

ment in Beaver county. from the counties of Vigo, Clay, and Sullivan, in left. Our agriculture is increasing, and the mines which station he acquitted himself very creditably, vield as well, perhaps better than they did last year. and to the satisfaction of a large majority of his conties as a neighbor or citizen. He requested Mr. Rid. Union. Before you do this, gather up all the manudle to take his body to New York for interment, and scripts, all the books, all the newspapers, over the he met the "grim king" with the resignation of a wide world, that ever did say anyting of our glorious Christian and the courage of a true sold er, who feared revolution, and burn them all up, that not one record not the result. He was a valued member of the or- of the heroic and virtuous past shall ever remain to der of Odd Fellows at this piece.

New Mexico.

inst., on the authority of news from the plains, that the story of Col. Monroe having issued a proclama- dissolve the Union, they should be branded as enemies tion authorizing the calling of a Convention to form to their country a State Government, is not at all reliable. An extra Let the appeal be made to the honest and toiling received by the Republican says:

Neighbors, the Texan Commissioner, having entirely failed in his mission, had returned to Texas—the people of New Mexico having refused to acknowledge his authority, or the authority of Texas. They had had a Convention at Santa Fe, and instructed their Representative at Washington, Hugh N. Smith, Esq. Representative at Washington, Hugh N. Smith, Esq., You may have faith in the people of California. as to what they wanted Congress to do for them. Mr.

the Democrats as to Mr. Roley, the Whigs can elect

Journal.

The above hints from the Journal we trust will be The above hints from the Journal we trust will be It was not formed for anything else, would not be fit useful to the Democracy and induce them to adopt for anything else, and would be entirely out of place such measures as will effectually prevent the hopes of anywhere else. It must go there. It cannot be oththe editor from being fulfilled. The whigs here are erwise," chuckling over their prespects in Hancock. They should be disappointed in their expectations.

Mr. Forgest, the tragedian, has been held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, in an action gress, allowing the people of all the Territories that for assault and battery, brought by Mr. N. P. Willis, now or may hereafter belong to the United States to

Forrest at the time of his rencounter with Willia charged the latter with being the seducer of his wife, appeals from the State courts. Let these provisional and gave this as the reason of his attack.

FOURTH OF JULY .- The different Sabbath Schools, as usual, will have a celebration on the morning of the fourth. The Declaration of Independence will be read by MILES FLETCHER, and an address delivered the Union. Your friend, by Mr. J. P. SAFFORD.

Indiana Sentinel.

Published by Austin H. Brown. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 4, 1850.

The Galphins are Coming. Messrs. Albertson and McDonald. We are pleased to notice, that the members of Con-Every day unfolds some new and startling tale, of gress from Indiana, instead of making long-winded he recklessness and extravagance of this Adminisspeeches, have been using their efforts to cheer the detration. It is a glorious time for agents. Rich harclining days of the patriot soldiers of the war of 1812 ves s are now reaped from fields heretofore well gleaned. Old Virginia commutation claims are raked and of the Indian wars; and that they have been foremost in making liberal allowances of land for their services. It will be perceived, by our telegrahalf. Immense fortunes have been made. The treas-Representatives. fered an amendment to the bill, which will be exof the Sacramento. But, to ensure success in strikplained by his speech below. ing one of these rich veins-the agent must first show that he is a whig-an original Tuylor whig-a promamendment, which was read : nent whig; one that has done the party some service. One with claims high enough to be a foreign minister. These rich claims are his reward; and thus

They have their hands in the people's treasury, and have sagacity enough to know that they are already condemned. They must then take whilst they have a chance, for their day of feesting will soon be over. They are dancing to the sweet music of the pipe; but the people are paying the piper. No wonder they are talking of deficiencies in the treasury, high tariffs and direct taxation-loans and stocks can only keep up such extravagance. Only think of those old dead and rotten claims, whose bones were thought to be marrow-

the present Galphin concern can, with these allowan-

ces, and the dispensation of office, gratify a greater

number of bungry appetites than any former admin-

less, resurrected into life. THE ALLEN CLAIM ! THE BARRON CLAIM !! THE EWING CLAIM !!! THE BENSON CLAIM !!!! THE ALABAMA CLAIM !!!!! THE VIRGINIA CLAIM !!!!! THE WINNEBAGO CLAIM !!!!!! THE CHICKASAW CLAIM !!!!!! THE DE LA FRANCIA CLAIM !!!!!!

THE MAMMOTH GALPHIN CLAIM !!!!!!!! ble public services. Where, he asked, was the man, ed of ourselves, when we should cease to do justice Amounting to largely over a million of dollars. Will the honest tax paying, road working farmers longer submit to such frauds. Let them speak at the ballot

A Voice from California.

The following is an extract from a letter recently E.q., Governor of California:

SAN JOSE, April 25, 1850. The Lafevette Journal is coming into the support. The dissolution of the Union is entire and utter

ment of State dues. We found it necessary to establish such an office, as the quicksilver gold allowed so much room for fraud that the merchants were about

The most profitable way to work the mines is by the use of quicksilver; and it was necessary to estabsocial or political point of view. The Express says: Almaden, within 12 miles of this place, is valued at "A letter has been received in town from James seven millions of dollars. In a few days, Mr. Forbes flamation of the stomach. Mr. Henry and Mr. Rid. \$6,000 to \$8,000-more than two millions annually.

know San Francisco or Sacramento. In the latter Mr. Henry served one term in the State Senate place more than 1,000 houses have gone up since you We shall be able to build up a great and happy peostituents. In the social relations of life, he had ple. We must succeed. There is no doubt about it. many warm friends, as he never shrank from his du- We will manage things here. Don't give up the reproach us and our posterity with our crimes and follies. Full and ample justice shall be done to the South; and for fear that enough had not been done, for one, It is stated in the St. Louis Republican of the 22d I would go a little beyond it, and do her more than strict justice. So I would to the North; and after having done this, if either section should attempt to

millions-to those who have every motive to be hon-"The only additional items of intelligence brought est, and true to their country. Go down among the by these gentlemen, at all important, is, that Major sir, they are uncorrupted and unconquerable still masses, and feel the pulse of this mighty nation. Ah!

They are true. When a Senator tells you he would Ardinger bears these instructions, but we have not be glad if we should set up an indepenpent government, say to him, " No, sir; it cannot be. You have treated California badly in giving us only taxation We understand that Mr. ORLANDO CRANE, a but we love you still. If we are injured, we can suftrue and genuine Whig of Hancock county, is the fer; but we cannot be traitors! Oh, no! You can-Whig candidate for Senatorial Delegate in the district not drive us off. We are American citizens. We composed of the counties of Madison and Hancock. are your brethren. We are faithful to you and our By a united effort, owing to the disaffection among country; and we have weapons, bright and keen, for may properly be pleaded in some cases, is not to be causes, excluding forever African slavery from those Mr. Crane, and we hope they may do it.-Indiana have usught in our hearts but kindness. We ask to the enemies of our country; but for our brethren, we place our 'Pacific star' among those of the Union.

I have unshaken and abiding faith in the Union. I do not believe that all the madmen in America can shake it. The thing, if not impossible, is next to it. I must think some plan will be adopted to settle the controversy. Suppose you pass a short act of Conin which the damages are laid at ten thousand dol- organize temporary provisional governments for themselves, to regulate their own mere internal business and social relations, with the right of appeal to the courts of the United States in the same cases as government- be restricted from either pro permitting slavery, until they formed their State constitution, and then settle it for themselves. What wrong could this do either section ?

When our Legislature adjourned, the members gave five cheers for California, and seven cheers for PETER H. BURNETT.

I am in favor of the amendment proposed by my-

phic dispatches, that the bill has passed the House of Congress should not adjourn and leave those men to Representatives.

Suffer the pangs of penury and want, by withholding
On the 19th inst., Mr. Albertson, of Indiana, of from them that which is theire, as a strict matter of fustice and right.

Mr. McDonald gave notice of the following To strike out of the fifth line of the bill the words. "for a period of six months and over," and to insert a homestead to shelter him in his old age? Sir, this in the sixteenth line, after the word "interior," the words "for all those who served three months and over, and less than six months, eighty acres;" and to strike out the word "eighty," and insert "one hundred and twenty," as the bounty for those who served other matters. My proposition is, to strike out in the six months, and less than twelve.

Mr. ALBERTSON said, that in offering his amendment to the original bill, he did not intend to make any lengthy remarks. His amendment reaches a who had devoted themselves to the defence and glory of our common country, for whom the original bill does not provide. The bill of the committee provides er he designs to reserve these lands for the benefit of only for those who served for a term of six months and longer, but his amendment provides for all-as well for those provided for in the original, bill, who had served for six months or longer, as for those who may have served for a less term of time. He could see no just grounds or reason why a distinction should be made, where really no distinction exists. Those who had served for three, four, or five months, were as meritorious in degree as those who had served for a longer term. He orged the great and orgent demand in the public mind, why this large and patriotic have always thought, that the objections urged to class of our fellow-citizens, who left their families our Saviour by the proud, arrogant and haughty Jews, and homes, and endured the dangers, privations, and as to the place of his nativity-"that nothing good hardships of war, for the defence and security of our firesides and our homes, should now, at this late day receive the small and inadequate compensation which this bill now proposes to give them, for their invalua- in religion, morals or politics. We should be ashamwith an American heart in an American bosom, that to a political opponent. We have spent a life of opwould not be willing, at this late day, to come forcitizen-soldiers, to whose bravery and prowess we are wrote against him, and spoke against him. But indebted for the perfect security of our families and notwithstanding all this, the happiest moments of homes ! He trusted that this Congress would not ad- our life have been during the present session of Con-

had arrived when the case of the soldiers of the war ty of that glorious country he was soon to close his of 1812 would be taken up and discussed, and their eyes upon forever-standing up, undismayed, against claims considered without running into party measures and distinctions. I had supposed that, on this the closing columns of fanaticism both North and occasion, the only occasion when the question has been | South; shaking off the Liliputian arrows hurled at agitated in this House during this session, this hos- him by this puny Administration. The secret of tility would not have been manifested. I had sup- his popularity was told. The American people love posed that the people of the United States had formed an opinion as to the justice of these bounties, and that this bill would not be met by an attack upon the principle upon which it is based. But I have been that they should love the man is just as natural. Mr. side of this House, and attacking the bill, and en- of popularity. As an orator he is not so commanddeavoring to defeat its passage. The gentleman from Maryland is particularly hostile, and has labored most strenuously to defeat it. He denounces it on the ground that it is contrary to the Democratic principle. | tend to pass any eulogies on these gentlemen; let If that be true, then I would expect the gentleman to support it. His conversion to Democracy is too recent for me to put any trust in it. It is not from the gentleman, nor from that side of the House that I should expect to hear Democratic principles expounded and practised upon. He may be like King Agrippa in the presence of St. Paul, almost persuaded to be he sees them. Quiet would soon be restored to the a Christian, but that he has not sufficient faith to lead him to the performance of good works. He says it is not Democratic to give bounties to soldiers for services rendered to the country. This is, certainly, not orthodox; and yet before the close of his remarks, he bad-but still it is there, and there it will remain. give away the public domain to the first settler.

He says further, that he did not know where the claimants of the bounty of the Government under the provisions of this bill, are to be found. They may not come from the gentleman's district. It may be they died, and perhaps, for what they died that the provisions of the bill may not affect the gentleman's constituents; it undoubtedly would be a benefit to them if his substitute could become a law. 1 have no doubt many of them are perfectly indifferent whether they are settled on their own or on the land

But the gentleman is opposed to the bill because it does not make provision for giving bounties to those who carry our flag upon the seas. Then why not amend the bill so as to make it include that class ! This is a matter which does not go to the principle of the bill. Let the gentleman bring forward his amendment, and when it comes to be acted on, I, for one, will support it. Let not the gentleman object to the bill, because its provisions are not extensive enough to include all that may be meritorious.

tleman from New York, [Mr. SACKETT,] who has just taken his seat. What is that objection! It is that a contract was entered into by these people; that a contract was formed between the Government and the soldier, and that that contract has been completed. He supposes that the soldier, when he offers himself to serve his country on the field of battle, enters into real or affected, has been expressed in the country a calculation of how many dollars and cents he is to receive from Government, and that this stipulated sum construction of the resolutions of annexation; yet is ample compensation for all the services he may to endure. I am not surprised that this objection same opinion more than once; and I myself, in a should come from that section of the Union, where the whole business of life is regulated by the standard

but let me tell the gentleman that a Government which treats its volunteer soldiers in this manner, which my judgment was founded-that is, the probwhen it comes to need their services again, will find ability, in point of fact, that African slavery could

some difficulty in procuring them. plated by this bill. They have been overlooked; they upon this matter, I voted very readily and cheerfully have been placed in the class of step-children; forty to exclude what is called the Wilmet Proviso from on to do them justice; shall we refuse this reasonable very sull and deep conviction that no act of Congress, demand? shall we refuse to do what justice demands no provision of law, was necessary for that purpose at our hands ! The statute of limitations, though it that there were natural and sufficient reasons an among us. I do not know how it is in other sections | sue a different line of conduct. That is my opinion South, East and West-they who fought at New Or- chusetts. leans, and on the bloody heights of Queenstown-those engaged in border warfare under Gen. Wayne —those who have bled for the country on many a well-fought field. They have reason to complain, that they have not been fairly dealt with. And yet, sir, there seems to be no means of passing this meas-

to their country for the bounty bestowed upon them. Their highest pride will thenceforth be, that they have shared in the defence of their country, and that country has not forgotten them in their old

self, or the amendment of the gentleman from Alabama would be acceptable to me. My object is, that It is a matter of some consequence to me, that this

Talk to me, sir, about a contract! It is a term that has no connection with this question-no meaning whatever. Will you talk to me about a contract in reference to the man who has bared his bosom to the shafts of the enemy, when it is proposed to give him is trifling with the subject. B-fore closing my re-marks, I wish to offer another amendment, for the reason, that the bill, as it now stands, will come in conflict with amendments already offered in regard to fifth line the following words, "for a period of six months and over."

In conclusion, I have to say, that whatever may be the reason which actuates the gentleman from Maryarge class of those patriotic and meritorious soldiers, land in voting against this bill-whether it is because he sincerely believes it to be anti-Democratic, and is disposed to turn from the error of his ways, or wheththe paupers of his district to the exclusion of the soldiers, who defended their country,-whatever reason may have brought his mind to this conclusion, I stand here to support, to the fullest extent, the largest measure of relief, because I believe it to be just.

Daniel Webster.

We have never spent much time in commending

the political course of Daniel Webster. But we could come out of Nazareth"-a low, mean and contemptible one. We entertain no such sentiments journ before some bill being passed providing for them. gress, when the Old Man eloquent would rise, with I am aware that I am taking upon myself an uncompatriotism and love of country blazing from every muscle of his brilliant face-whispering a soft pray-Mr. McDonald. I had supposed, sir, that the time | er to Heaven, for the peace, happiness and prosperia bold and fearless man. That the people should not like Mr. Clay's politics is very natural. But mistaken. I find gentlemen rising on the opposite Webster has never equalled Mr. Clay in the elements ing. But, as a distinguished lawyer, -as a profound statesman, he is his superior. But we do not intheir acts and their speeches be impartially judged of, according to their merits. Read the annexed remarks of Mr. Webster-they are to the point. "He treads no step backwards." Would to Heaven that the petty whig politicians could see things as country. This, the boldest act of his life, may terminate his political existence; but his fame is written on the history of his country-some good, some offered, as a substitute for this bill, a proposition to when such men as Seward and Jack Hale, who now revile him, will be lost in the current of time, and the future biographer will have to look among the back leaves of some old almanac to find out when

The following is the speach above referred to .-

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. President, on the 7th o March, I declared my opinion to be that there was not a square rod of territory belonging to the United States the character of which for slavery or no slavery was not already fixed by some irrepealable law. I remain of that opinion. The opinion has been a good deal canvassed in the country; and there have been complaints, sometimes respectful and decoronssometimes so loud and so empty as to become a mere clamor. But I have heard no argument upon any principle of law embraced in that opinion which shakes the firmness with which I hold it. Nor have I heard any discussion upon any matter of fact as to that part of the opinion, which rests on fact, which leads me to doubt the accuracy of my conclusion. But there is an objection which comes from the gen- With respect to that part of the opinion which regarded the true construction, or, I might with more propriety say, the literal meaning of the resolution by which Texas was admitted into the Union, I take heard no suggestion calculated in the slightest degree to alter that opinion. The committee, I believe, with one accord concurred. A great deal of surprise, at the announcement of that opinion upon the true there need be no surprise, for there was nothing new render, no matter what hardships he may be called on in the case. Other gentlemen have expressed the speech here upon the 23d day of March, 1848, expressed the same opinion almost in the same words; with which nobody has found any fault, and which This may be so in relation to his region of country, nobody here, and nobody in the country, cavilled or questioned. With respect to the other ground upon be introduced and established in any of the Territo-But this bill is based upon a different principle. ries acquired by us in pursuance of the treaty with What is it? This Government has always acted lib- Mexico—I have learned nothing, heard nothing, from erally towards all those who have stood up in her de- that day to this, that has not confirmed that opinion fence, with the exception of those who are contem- entirely. That being the state of my own judgment years have rolled around, and this Government has these territorial bills-or to keep it out rather, when not yet done justice to them. We are now called up- a motion was made to introduce it. I did so upon a applied in such a case as this. Many of those whose regions. That was my judgment, and I acted upon services entitled them to this bounty are no longer it. Those who think differently will of course purof the country, but in that portion which I have the It was my opinion then; it has been strengthened by bonor to represent, I have had the pleasure of meet- everything I have learned since; and I have no more ing, within the last three weeks, during a recent vis. apprehension this day of the introduction or existit to my district, some two hundred of the survivors ence of African slavery in these Territories than I of these wars, composed of men from the North, have of its introduction and establishment in Massa-

Well, sir, having voted not to place in those territorial bills what is called the Wilmot Proviso, and which provides that States formed out of New Mex-Another strange objection that is urged against the ico and Utah shall have the right and privilege of bill is, that justice has been withheld so long. It was making their own constitutions, and may present not given to them when they were vigorous, when those constitutions to Congress, in conformity with they could have made use of, when they could have the constitution of the United States, with or with profited by the bounty. But is there not the greater reason why it should be no longer withheld—why it should now be given to cheer and support their declining age, now that they have become enfeebled tical utility in this amendment. Nevertheless, if I by age, and, perhaps, by disease, and when they are no longer able to earn their subsistence? Thus it, it might leave me open to the suspicion of intending or wishing to see that accomplished in another [Volume X::::::Number 5.

way which I do not choose to see accomplished by het introduction of the Wilmot Proviso; that is to say, it might seem as if, veting against that form of the exclusion or prohibition, I might be willing that there should be a chance hereafter to return to some other form. Now, I think, sir, that ingenuousness and steadiness of purpose, under these circumstances, compel me to vote for the amendment of the honorable member, and I propose to do so. I do it exactly upon the ground that I voted against the introduction of the Wilmot Proviso; and that is, that as restrictions of that sort, and other restrictions of this sort, are in my opinion wholly and absolutely unnecessary; as they give offence; as they create a degree of dissatisfaction, and as I desire to avoid all dissatisfaction, so far as I can, by avoiding all measures that cause dissatisfaction, and are themselves in my judgment wholly unnecessary;-therefore I vote now as I voted upon a former occasion; and I shall support by my vote the amendment of the honorable member from Louisiana, [Mr. Soule.] I repeat that I do it upon the exact grounds upon which I de-clared, upon the 7th of March, that I should resist the Wilmot Provise-the precise grounds; and I do not choose for the present, to go in o any other grounds whatever. Sir, it does not seem to strike other senators as it

strikes me; but if there be any qualification to that general remark which I made, or that opinion which I expressed on the 7th of March, that every foot of the territory of the United States has now a fixed character for slavery or no slavery-if there be any qualification to that remark, it has arisen here, from what seems to be an indisposition to define the boundary of New Mexico. That is the only limitation. There is no other in the world. All that is Texas is, by the legislation of 1845, thrown under the general character of Texan territory. And if for want of defining the boundaries of New Mexico, by any proceedings or process hereafter, or by any events hereafter, let me say to gentlemen, any portion which they and I do not believe to be Texas shall be considered to become Texas, then, so far, that is a qualification of my remark of March 7th; and therfore I do feel, as I had occasion to say three or four days ago, that it is of the utmost importance to pass this bill, to the end that there may be a definite boundary fixed now, and fixed forever, between the territory of New Mexico and the territory of Texas, or the limits of New Mexico and the limits of Texas. Here it is, if gentlemen wish to act etiiciently for their own purpose-here it is, in my poor

judgment, that they are called upon to act. Mr. President, when I see the course of gentlemen around me, from my own part of the country, of the highest character and the most conscientious purpo ses, not concurring in any one part of this measure, non degree of responsibility. The fact that other gentlemen, with whom I have been accustomed to act in the Senate, take a different view of their own duties in the same case, naturally leads me to consider my own course, to re-examine my own opinions, to rejudge my own judgment; and I hope, sir, that I have gone through this process without prejudice or preposession-certainly I have done so with the greatest feeling of regret at being called upon by a sense of duty to take a course which may dissatisfy some to whom I should always be desirous of rendering my public course, and every event in the action of my public life, acceptable, and in their judgment praiseworthy. But I cannot depart from my own settled opinions. I leave consequences to themselves. It is a great emergency-a great exegency-in which the country is placed. I will endeavor to do nothing against principle. I will endeavor to preserve a proper regard for my own consistency. And here et me say, that there has not appeared anywhere anything that admits the character of decent argument, to show that on this subject I have said or done anything inconsistent with any speech, or statement, or letter, or declaration, that I ever delivered in my life, if men will stop to consider-if they will look at real differences. But when all is denunciationwhen all is clamor-when all is idle wonder and empty declamation-when there is no distinction, no consideration-when there is no examination into the exact truth, to see whether one opinion is different from another, why, every body may be proclaimed to be inconsistent. Now, sir, I do not take the trouble to answer things of this sort when they appear in the public papers. I know it to be useless. Those who are of an unfriendly disposition, would not publish my explanations and distinctions, if I were to make them. If any gentleman here has anything to say upon that subject-I challange no onebut if any gentleman here chooses to undertake the task, and probably there may be some who will-if they will undertake to show in what respect anything that I said in the debate here on the 7th of March, or anything contained in my letter to gentlemen of Newburyport or anywhere else, is inconsistent with any opinion of mine since the agitation of the question of the annexation of Texas began, in 1837, I will certainly, with great humility and great respect,

stand or fall by the issue. But what I say, sir, is this. My object is peacemy object is reconciliation. My object is not to make out a case for the North, or to make out a case for the South. My object is not to continue a useless and distracting controversy. I am against the agitators of the North and the South. I am against local ideas North and South, and local tests. I am an American. I know no country but America. I know no locality in America that it is not my country. My heart, my sentiments, my judgment, de-mand of me that I shall pursue such a course as shall promote the good and harmony, and the union of the whole country; and I will do so, God willing, to the end of the chapter. [Loud applause in the galleries, immediately suppressed by the Chair.]

Mr. Gorman's Speech.

On the 15th inst. in the House of Representatives, in Congress, the President's message and the California bill being under consideration, in committee of the whole, a random discussion took place, in which many members participated. Amendments were moved and withdrawn and again renewed, for the purpose of making speeches.

Mr. GORMAN said: Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to have said anything upon this subject. I thought it the best policy for those who, acting with me, were in favor of the admission of California, to a permanent winter residence. There his wife was have remained silent; but some remarks which have attacked with an illness, which ultimately proved fafallen from the Whig side of this House, I think, should not go unnoticed. The gentleman from Onio (Mr. Schenck) was is in favor of applying the Wilmot proviso to our territories, and thereby keep them free, while Congress had the power, as he conceived, to legislate for them, and that when they were ready to form their own constitution and ask for admission into the Union, they surely would then prohibit slavery. This, sir, is saying substantially, that he will not consent to vote for the admission of any State into the Union unless it prohibits slavery.

Gentlemen are opposed to African slavery, and have agitated the subject here and elsewhere, until the very Juion itself is now endangered and seriously threatened with dissolution. They never think that, by the Wilmot proviso, they make white freemen slaves, and compel them, without letting them be heard, to take such institutions as the gentleman from Obio and his and of establishing his own fame. "Hyperion" was coadjutors would impose upon them.

Sir, I hold no political communion with any party who refuse to trust the people to mould their inst tions to their own liking. That party which refuses to trust the people with political power, is unfit and

Unworthy, politically, to be trusted themselves.

The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Vinton,) distinguished for his long and able services, says that it is no objection to the admission of a State into the Union that she establishes or prohibits slavery; yet he studiously avoids answering the question put to him by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Toombs,) and the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Stanton,) whether he would now rote to admit a slave State into the Union? The gentleman from Penn-ylvania, (Mr. Stevens) says it is the settled determination of a large majority of the North, that no more slave States shall be admitted into this Union. The gentleman from China mitted into this Union. The gentleman from Ohio,

(Mr. Giddings.) solemnly, in his place, declares that such is the determination of his constituents and of the people generally of the North. This may be true with the Whig party, with whom those gentlemen act. Sir, the Whig party of the North have echoed the Free-Soil-Abolition sentiment, to wit: " No more slave States to be admitted into the Union," with a few honorable exceptions, and those exceptions, too. chiefly confined to the North-west.

Sir, the Constitution we have sworn to support, and hat we are solemnly bound to observe and maintain, declares that " new States may be admitted by Conress into this Union," with but one qualification, viz: that her constitution shall be republican in form .-The doctrine that no State shall be admitted into this Union, unless her constitution prohibits slavery, is anti-republican-contrary to the genius of our institutions, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a vital stab at the equality and rights of States. You want negroes to be free! but you want make slaves of white American citizens. If the reemen of the territories are capable of modeling their institutions for the government of the domestic relations between husband and wife, parent and child. guardian and ward, they must be, and they are, capaole of regulating the relation of master and servant.

Sir, a distinguished gentleman in the other end of ie Capitol who, not long since, bore the banner of the Whig party in the great Empire State, and to whom the whole Whig party of the North did homage, has proclaimed that there is "a power higher than the Constitution." Sir, if we are to sit still. and see encroachments upon that sacred instrument made day after day, bour after bour, and month after month, until it is turn to pieces by the ruthless hand of agitators, we had as well give up our Union at once. Sir, if the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) will stand upon the doctrine of the present Chief Magistrate, in regard to the right of the people to form constitutions for themselves, I will give him my hand; and so far as that point is concerned, welcome him into the Democratic ranks. But there are but few Whigs in the northern States who can stand up boldly on this floor, and proclaim that they would vote, to-day, to admit a slave State into this Union that had peen formed by the independent votes of independent reemen. For, sir, when they return home they would be met by their former declarations, that no nore slave States should be admitted into this Union formed out of teritorry now free. Since the present Chief Magistrate has repudiated that declaration in his message now before the committee, some gentlemen are beginning to hesitate, "squirm," back out, and apologize, rather than to seem to refuse to follow the hand of power and patronage, and by this cry. the Whigs, with the aid of Free-Soil Abolitionists, have beaten down and destroyed many of our best Democrats, who dared to stand by the Constitution and the rights of the people, to settle this question for

Franklin County.

It will be perceived by the following extract from the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, which we are requested to publish, that Franklin county has made her nomiminations. The Brookville Democrat has full confidence of the election of the entire ticket. The following resolutions were unanimously

Resolved, That time and experience prove the wisdom of our political fathers in selecting the proper form of a National Government, ensuring happiness and prosperity to its citizens, and that we entertain no fears of the dissolution of this Union.

Reso'red, That in GENERAL JOSEPH LANE, we recognize a distinguished citizen whose polititical and military acts are marked by good sense, honesty and patriotism; and that we believe him qualified for the

Resolved. That the firmness and honesty of our Governor in arresting, by the veto power, the bill to transfer the interest of the State in the White Water Canal to the canal company, command our respect, and for which he is justly entitled to the thanks of every true friend to Indiana.

Resolved. That we have entire confidence in the qualifications, patriotism, and industry of John L. Robinson, to faithfully and profitably represent our interests in the National Congress.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Old Franklin, now as heretofore, are in favor of that political progress, which perpetuates freedom, and increases the sum of human happiness; and that we approve of the calling of a Convention to revise our State Constitution, and that we nominate unanimously for election to said Convention, George Berry as the Senatorial Delegate, and Spencer Wiley and George G. Shoup as candidates for Representative Delegates; Andrew J. Ross and Emanuel Withers as Representatives to the General Assembly of the State of In-

PROFESSOR LONGFLLOW .- The critique contained in the first paragraph of the following, is from the Irish University Magazine. The remarks on the nature of Longfellow's muse, the character and style of his genius, strike us as being, in most respects, peculiarly correct. He is unquestionably the star of the first magnitude in the constellation of our American poets.

Longfellow.-The muse of Mr. Longfellow owes little or none of her success to those great national sources of inspiration which are most likely to influence an ardent poetic temperament. The grand old woods-the magnificent mountain and forest scenery -the mighty rivers—the trackless savannahs—all those stupendous and varied features of that great country, with which, from his boyhood, he must have been familiar, it might be thought would have stamped some of these characteristics upon his poetry. Such, however, has not been the case. Of lofty inages and grand conceptions we meet with few, if any traces. But brimfull of life, of love, and of truth, the stream of his song flows on with a tender and touching simplicity, and a gentle music, which we have not met with since the days of our own Moore, Like him, too, the genius of Mr. Longfellow is essentially lyric; and if he has failed to derive inspiration from the grand features of his own country, he has been no unsuccessful student of the great works of the German masters of song. We could almost fancy, while reading his exquisite ballad of the "Beleaguered City," that Goethe, Schiller or Uhland was before us; and yet, we must by no means be understood that he is a mere copyist-quite the contrary. He has become so thoroughly imbaed with the spirit of these exquisite models, that he has contrived to produce pieces marked with an individuality of their own, and noways behind them in point of poetical merit. In this regard, he affords another illustration of the truth of the proposition, that the legendary lore and traditions of other countries have been very serviceable toward the formation of American liter-

About the year 1837, Longfellow, being engaged in making the tour to Europe, selected Heidelberg for tal. It so happened, however, that some time afterward there came to the same remantic place a young lady of considerable personal attractions. The poet's heart was touched-he became attached to her; but the beauty of sixteen did not sympathise with the poet of six-and-thirty, and Longfellow returned to America, having lost his heart as well as his wife. The young lady, also an American, returned home shortly afterward. Their residences, it turned out, were contiguous, and the poet availed himself of the opportunity of prosecuting his addresses, which he did for a considerable time with no better success than at first. Thus foiled, he set himself resolutely down, and instead, like Petrach, of laying seige to the heart of his mistress through the medium of sonnets, he reachieve the double object of gaining her affections the result. His labor and his constancy were not thrown away: they met their due reward. The lade gave him her hand as well as her heart; and they now reside together at Cambridge, in the same house which Washington made his head-quarters.

ARRESTED .- The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday says, that J. C. Walker, the young man who stabbed officers Delzell and Davison, was re-arrested yesterday. and committed to jail, the Mayor refusing to for his appearance at Court. Delzell has so covered as to be able to to walk about.

Davison, the other police officer stabbed by Walker

Or Plain dealing is a jewel, but those who wear it